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WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 CONFERENCE

USSR Puts Security First

The Big 4 Forgn. Ministers (John Foster Dulles of the U. S., Harold Macmillan of Britain, Antoine Pinay of France & Vyacheslav M. Molotov of the USSR) met in Geneva Oct. 27 to take up the 3-point agenda drawn up by the Big 4 Govt. heads in Geneva July 23. The agenda linked German unification & a European security system as the first item; it listed disarmament & development of East-West contacts as the 2d & 3d items [see p. 246F1-B2]. The 4 foreign ministers had agreed in New York in September to take up disarmament last. [See p. 318B-C2]

In his opening statement, Molotov said that the German question was "subordinate" to the European-security question and that a unified Germany should be neutralized as "a democratic state standing outside any military blocs." After general statements by the 3 Western ministers, there was a 90-minute procedural dispute over the West's desire to submit & publish their memorandum on Germany & European security [see p. 350B1]. Molotov favored delay until the next day "when all of us could express our views at one meeting."

West Urges German Unity

The Western ministers formally introduced their memorandum Oct. 28.* It called for all-German elections "as early as 1956" & establishment of a radar-warning system in a special zone on each side of the borders between the reunified Germany & East European countries. A European security treaty was to be "concluded concurrently with an agreement on the reunification of Germany under the Eden plan." [See Vol. XIV, p. 22B2]

"Without German unity," the memo said, "any system of European security would be an illusion." The Western powers were "not prepared to enter into a system of European security which, as in the Soviet proposals put forward at Geneva, does not end the division of Germany" [see p. 239F3]; "if a reunified Germany elects" to join NATO or WEU, "the inherent obligations of restraint & control would enhance rather than detract from Soviet security." But the memo said that the Western powers were ready to give the USSR further guarantees "to remove any possible grounds for refusal to reunify Germany promptly." They proposed an East-West security treaty which "would enter into force only in conjunction with the reunification of Germany. It would be carried out by stages. Its signature would be concurrent with the signation of the agreement on the Eden plan. The final stage would become effective when a reunified Germany decides to enter NATO & WEU." The Western ministers held that their security proposals "should constitute an acceptable basis for negotiation since they provide a system of controls in which the USSR would directly participate." [See pp. 349D1, 238D1]

West Offers Security Pact

The draft security treaty introduced by the Western ministers Oct. 28 provided that:

- Each signatory would renounce the use of force "in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the UN."
- "Each party would agree to withhold assistance, military or economic, to any aggressor . . ."
- In a zone covering "both sides of the line of demarcation between a reunified Germany & the Eastern European countries, levels for armed forces would be specified so as to establish a military balance . . . and help to relieve the burden of armaments."
- "The parties would provide information on an agreed progressive basis on their armed forces in the zone. There would be . . . progressive procedures of mutual inspection to verify such data & to warn against any preparation for surprise attack."
- The "surveillance system" would include a "radar-warning system operated by the USSR & the other Eastern members of the treaty" in the Western part of the zone, and there would be "a like system in the Eastern part . . . operated by the NATO members of the treaty."
- There would be "suitable provision for consultation among the parties to implement the treaty."
- Nothing in the treaty "would impair or conflict with the right of individual & collective self-defense recognized by the UN Charter & treaties under it. No party would continue to station forces in the territory of any other party without the latter's consent. . . ."
- "Each party would agree that armed attack in Europe" by any NATO member against a non-NATO member, or vice versa, "would endanger the peace & security which is the object of this treaty," and all the parties "would then take appropriate action to meet that common danger."
- "The provisions would come into effect progressively at stages to be agreed."

Molotov Revives Rejected Plan

Molotov promised to study the Western proposals. He then introduced a draft for a security treaty identical with the one rejected by the West at the July summit meeting. Molotov said he would submit "at an appropriate stage" a separate plan for settling the German problem, but Dulles replied that it would be difficult to consider the Soviet security proposals without seeing the German plan, since the Big 4 Govt. heads had instructed the ministers to "deal with the 2 problems inseparably or closely linked."

Molotov said the summit leaders had given priority to European security and the ministers' first objective should be to put a check on German militarism. He thought the problem of German unification "is something to be handled above all by the Germans themselves."

Dulles said the Western proposals did not require German membership in the Atlantic alliance and permitted a unified Germany to accept or reject obligations assumed by the present East & West German Govts. Next day (Oct. 29) Dulles accused Molotov of failing to carry out the "spirit or letter" of the summit directive, which linked German unification & European security. Dulles said Molotov's proposals seemed aimed at "indefinite division of Germany."

*Pinay missed the first half hour of the Oct. 28 meeting because he flew to Paris that morning for the Natl. Assembly's vote of confidence in Premier Edgar Faure's Govt. [See p. 362A1]

Week in Headlines

International

Western & Soviet Forgn. Mins. offered opposing plans for European security & German unification at Big 4 conference.

U.S. ended bans on travel to Soviet-bloc nations.

Israel asked USSR to halt arms shipment to Arabs, urged West to supply balancing arms aid; new Israel-Egypt clashes erupted.

Ben Moulay Arafa abdicated Moroccan throne.

3 Americans won Nobel Prizes in chemistry & physics.

United States

President backed Benson farm policies, approved postal-rate raises & labor law plans.

Republicans urged Benson to adopt "soil bank" farm plan.

Congressional committee studied automation's effect on economy.

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Molotov Details Red Proposal

Molotov said Oct. 28 that the Russians' treaty draft "would facilitate the earliest possible settlement of the German problem." He made these points in discussing his draft:

- "Pending the formation of a united, peace-loving democratic German state," the East & West German Govts. would be eligible for treaty membership, with the understanding that a unified Germany could join.
- Conclusion of the treaty "shall not affect the competence" of the Big 4 "to deal with the German problem."
- The treaty would be open to "all European states, irrespective of their social systems, & the U. S. as well" provided they "assume the obligations set forth in the treaty."
- Signatories would "refrain from aggression against one another" and would settle disputes among themselves "by peaceful means" in accordance with the UN Charter. An armed attack in Europe against one or more treaty members "shall be deemed to be an attack against all."
- "Recognizing the special responsibility of the permanent members of the UN Security Council," treaty members would invite Communist China to name observers to the "organs set up in accordance with the treaty."
- The treaty would not "impair in any way the obligations of European states under international treaties & agreements to which they are a party provided the principles & purposes of such agreements are in conformity with those of the present treaty." Treaty members would not be relieved of obligations under existing treaties "during the first period [2 or 3 years] of the implementation of measures for the establishment" of the treaty.
- Treaty members would agree that the North Atlantic Treaty & the Warsaw treaty would become ineffective after "an agreed time-limit from the entry into force" of the 50-yr. Soviet-proposed treaty. [See p. 239F3]

Molotov Makes Revisions

Molotov introduced a shorter draft Oct. 31 when he proposed a "provisional" treaty which "shall remain in effect until replaced by another, more extensive treaty . . . which shall replace the existing" pacts.

Molotov also accepted the idea, proposed by British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden at the summit meeting, of a semi-demilitarized zone covering the frontier between East & West Germany. (The U. S. & France were not enthusiastic about this proposal because it was based on division of Germany.) Molotov proposed a "zone of limitation & inspection of armaments" along the East-West German frontier & "those of all or some neighboring states."

Dulles Sees Security Progress

Dulles emphasized the similarities in the 2 security plans Nov. 2, when the foreign ministers reconvened after a recess over All Saints Day. Dulles said there were "important differences in the manner of expression" but, "broadly speaking, we have . . . achieved a quite remarkable degree of parallel thinking [on] European security."

German Participation Asked

Molotov asked Oct. 31 & Nov. 2 that the East & West German Govts. be invited to take part in the foreign ministers' discussions. The Western ministers rejected both proposals because they did not recognize the East German Govt. Molotov said Nov. 2 that the Germans' absence precluded "fruitful discussion of the German problem."

The Western ministers also rejected Molotov's proposal Nov. 2 for an All-German Council of the East & West German Govts. "to coordinate their efforts in the political, economic & cultural life of the German people." Molotov said the Council could consider ways of bringing about German unification "as a peaceful & democratic state."

Molotov's proposals were based on a plan circulated to the foreign ministers Nov. 1 by the East German Govt. They were similar to Molotov's proposals at the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers' meeting in 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 42G1]

(In notes to the USSR Oct. 28, the U. S., Britain & France again stated that the USSR, not East Germany, was responsible for normal functioning of communications between West Germany & Berlin. State Dept. officials said the notes were sent because the Soviet reply to earlier notes was vague.) [See p. 343F3]

U.S. Lifts Travel Bars

U. S. State Secy. Dulles announced at the foreign ministers' meeting Oct. 31 that the U. S., effective immediately, was removing passport restrictions it had imposed on Iron Curtain travel in 1952. [See Vol. XII, p. 142K]

"Hereafter, American passports will be valid for the Soviet Union & all the countries of East Europe with which the U. S. maintain relations," Dulles said. (This excluded Bulgaria & Albania. The State Dept. said Oct. 31 that restrictions would continue also on travel to Communist China, North Korea & North Viet Nam. It said restrictions were lifted in the other countries because there had been "some slight improvement" in the treatment of U.S. citizens there.)

Dulles announced this during the foreign ministers' first discussion of agenda Item III—improvement of East-West relations & development of contacts. He said the U. S. was prepared also to reduce, "on a basis of reciprocity, the controls which we imposed on Soviet citizens as a result of the restrictions in the USSR."

Plans for East-West Amity

The 3 Western ministers then introduced a memorandum on the improvement of East-West relations, as did Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov. Among items on the more-detailed, 17-point Western memo were:

- Progressive elimination of all censorship.
- Opening of information centers in each other's capitals where these did not exist.
- Exchanges of books, periodicals & newspapers between principal libraries, universities & professional & scientific bodies. "Unimpeded public sale" of such material to the general public.
- Western film producers "are ready to make films available to the Soviet Union at normal commercial prices & on normal commercial terms. Soviet films are already accepted in the West on these terms."
- "The systematic jamming of broadcasts & of news & information is . . . incompatible" with the summit meeting's directive and should be ended.
- Consideration of monthly uncensored broadcasts on world developments by the USSR on Western broadcasting systems & vice versa.
- "Tourism should be increased." This would require "reasonable rates of currency exchange." (The USSR valued the ruble at 4 to the dollar; Western diplomats said a rate of at least 20 to one would be in line with Soviet prices.)
- Further exchanges of persons in professional, cultural, scientific & technical fields, and student exchanges.
- "Cultural & sporting exchanges on a reciprocal basis."
- Lifting of travel restrictions on diplomatic missions.
- Agreement in principle on reciprocal exchanges of direct air services between the USSR & the West.

The Western memo said: "Major initiative in securing an increase in East-West trade must be taken by... Eastern Europe"; but the West was "prepared to consider sympathetically any proposals which seem likely to lead to a mutually beneficial development of peaceful trade." The Western ministers called on the USSR "to make it less difficult for Western private traders to engage in & to develop opportunities for East-West trade."

The 5-point Soviet memorandum on East-West relations proposed:

- Development of international trade.
- "Free passage of merchant ships of all countries through sea straits & canals of international importance" and removal of "existing restrictions in sea communications with certain states." (Western sources interpreted this as a suggestion for ending the Nationalist Chinese blockade of Communist China.)
- Widening of scientific & technical relations, particularly in peaceful uses of atomic energy; "an immediate measure" would be an international conference in 1956 on atomic energy in the field of public health.
- Expansion of exchanges of publications & of cultural relations.

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Sharett Appeals to Molotov

Israeli Premier & Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett conferred with Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov in Geneva Oct. 31 after having told newsmen he would ask Molotov to halt shipment of Soviet-bloc arms to Egypt & other Arab countries. Sharett Oct. 31 met with British Forgn. Sec. Harold Macmillan for a 2d time. He had conferred with French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay on arriving in Geneva from Paris Oct. 27. [See p. 350G2]

After meeting with Molotov, Sharett told newsmen Oct. 31 he would leave Geneva Nov. 1 "with the feeling that the views of the Israeli Govt. have been fully & authoritatively represented" to the Big 4 powers. He urged the Big 4 to "restore the arms balance in the Middle East." He said Israel would strive for peace but was "ever determined to fight back if attacked."

Ben-Gurion Would Negotiate

Israeli Premier-designate David Ben-Gurion presented a 5-party coalition Govt. (with Sharett remaining as foreign minister) to the Knesset (Parliament) Nov. 2 and offered to meet Arab leaders, including Egyptian Premier Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, to avert "dangers inherent in the present unstable situation." [See p. 327C3]

Ben-Gurion said: There was "no real reason for an Israeli-Egyptian conflict, but . . . there is a fruitful basis for cooperation between the 2 peoples." "Israel is ready for a lasting & enduring peace settlement and for long-term political, economic & cultural cooperation [with] its neighbors." "If the other side is not ready for that yet, we would also agree to a limited settlement providing for the insurance of the full implementation of the armistice agreements [&] observance of freedom of the seas."

Ben-Gurion said Czechoslovakia knew the arms it sold to Egypt were "intended [not] for the improvement of conditions of labor & life of the masses" but "to destroy the state of Israel." He charged that Czechoslovakia acted "not of its own volition but on the initiative & decision of the USSR." [See p. 342A2]

Israeli-Egyptian Clashes

The Israeli Forgn. Ministry announced Oct. 28 that Israeli forces had killed 10 Egyptians and captured 20 in a raid that day at Kuntilla in the Sinai desert, 5 miles inside Egypt. Israel said the raid was "counteraction" after Egyptian attacks Oct. 26 & 27 on an Israeli police station in the El Auja area, where one Israeli was reported killed, 3 wounded and 2 taken prisoner. An Israeli Army spokesman said Oct. 28 that Egyptian troops had advanced almost a mile into the El Auja-Nizana demilitarized zone. [See p. 327D3]

Israel reported 2 Egyptian counterattacks on Israeli positions in the demilitarized Gaza border zone Oct. 29. No Israeli casualties were reported. Israeli sources said Egyptian attacks in the Nirim & Kissufim areas east of Gaza were repulsed Oct. 31 and 3 Egyptian-trained suicide-squad members killed in a clash in the area Nov. 1.

The Israeli Forgn. Ministry said Oct. 29 that Egypt had "apparently decided to extend the front" and that if Egyptians continued to occupy Israeli territory in the El Auja zone, "responsibility for continuation of the present tense situation would rest entirely with Egypt."

(An Israeli spokesman said Oct. 23 that an Israeli force had killed 3 Syrian soldiers on a raid into Syria the night before in retaliation for a Syrian raid into Israel Oct. 18. Syrian Premier Said Ghazzi told U.S., British & French representatives Nov. 2 that, because of "repeated Israeli aggression," Syria no longer felt bound by its international agreements.)

Burns Reports to Hammarskjold

UN truce chief Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada arrived in New York Oct. 26 in reply to a request by UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld for a first-hand report on Middle East developments. Burns said he doubted that a major conflict was about to erupt between Israel & the Arab countries. He called upon Israel & Egypt Oct. 29 to "cease all aggressive activities & retaliations." [See p. 327D3]

Moulay Arafa Abdicates

Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa, who vacated the Moroccan throne Oct. 1, renounced "all rights to the throne" in a letter to French Pres. René Coty Oct. 30. Ben Moulay Arafa said he was resigning as Sultan in view of "the unanimous wish" of the Moroccan people. He called on "our subjects to come together so that no obstacle shall bar the road to the person of Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef," who had been deposed as Sultan by the French in 1953.

Ben Youssef, his wives, concubines & children flew Oct. 30 from Antsirabe, Madagascar, his place of exile since Apr. 1954, to Nice, France. He proceeded to Paris Nov. 1 and reached a reconciliation with the French Govt. after a 2-hr. meeting with French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay, who had left Geneva during a recess of the Big 4 talks. Pinay issued a communiqué referring to ben Youssef as "His Majesty" and said that "happy perspectives" had been opened up. The 4-man Moroccan Council of the Throne offered its resignation to ben Youssef during a visit to him Nov. 2. [See p. 350F3]

Dulles & Franco Confer

U.S. State Secy. Dulles flew from Geneva to Madrid Nov. 1 for a 2-hr. talk with Spanish Chief of State Francisco Franco during a recess of the Big 4 talks. Dulles' trip was in response to Spanish suggestions for such a meeting for more than a year. He was the first U.S. State Secy. to visit Spain.

A Spanish Forgn. Ministry communiqué Nov. 1 said: Dulles & Franco "examined the present international situation, reviewing the principal problems that affected the peace & security of free nations. They found themselves in mutual understanding [on] these questions." They also discussed "Spanish-American relations within the framework of agreements on mutual defense assistance, economic aid & defense support." They reaffirmed "the spirit of collaboration" that led to the agreements of 1953. [See Vol. XIII, p. 323C3]

Although details of the conference were not disclosed, it was reported that Dulles & Franco discussed the Communist sale of arms to Egypt & the situation in Morocco. [See p. 333C3]

Buraimi Oasis Clash

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden announced Oct. 26 that British-officered Arab troops had ousted Saudi Arabian forces from the Buraimi Oasis in southeastern Arabia (on the disputed border between Saudia Arabia & the British-supported sultanates of Abu Dhabi & Muscat). Eden said efforts to negotiate a settlement of the dispute had broken down and military action was needed to honor obligations to "our friends."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Backs Benson Farm Policy

Pres. Eisenhower conferred with Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson Oct. 29 and then, from his room in Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver, issued a statement giving full support to Benson's farm policies.

The President's statement said he & Benson had agreed that "what has been done in the past 3 years . . . has been sound" and "that we should not go back to old policies [90% farm price supports] that have failed to meet the problem in the past." Mr. Eisenhower indorsed "several new steps" which he & Benson considered "necessary in order to speed the time when farm production & markets are in balance at prices that return to our farmers a fair share of the national income."

Benson told reporters that the "steps" the President approved were: (1) a speeded-up program of surplus disposal & an expansion of farm exports; (2) a vigorous purchase program to remove market gluts and help farmers adjust to market demands; (3) an expanded soil conservation program including increased incentive payments to encourage farmers to divert marginal farm land to grass, trees & forage; (4) expansion of the rural development program for low-income farm families; (5) an expanded research program emphasizing lower production costs, new uses for farm products, new crops & market expansion; (6) more action on the Great Plains program for making better use of the land between the

Rocky Mountains & the corn belt.

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told reporters during the Benson press interview that Mr. Eisenhower never had contemplated asking Benson to resign.

(At Benson's request, the President Oct. 30 substituted pork bacon for the beef bacon he normally had for breakfast. Benson had requested this in hopes Mr. Eisenhower's prestige would help improve depressed hog prices.) [See p. 352F2]

Seeks Postal Raises

Pres. Eisenhower conferred Oct. 31 with Postmaster Gen. Arthur Summerfield, who then told reporters the President had approved plans to ask Congress in January for postal rate increases to offset "staggering" postal deficits currently $460 million a year.

Summerfield said exact increases had not yet been decided but probably would be from 3¢ to 4¢ for first class, from 6¢ to 7¢ for airmail, comparable boosts for other classes. [See pp. 217D2, 28F3]

Summerfield also told reporters that none of the Cabinet members were talking politics with the President during their visits to him in the hospital. He said they would let him take the initiative. [See Col. 2D-F]

Approves Labor Program

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell visited Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 2 and then said he had no hope that the next session of Congress would approve Taft-Hartley law amendments.

Mitchell told reporters that Mr. Eisenhower had agreed to try again to get Congress to pass 5 bills that would: (1) require federal contractors to pay overtime to employes working more than 40 hours in any one week; (2) provide federal financial & technical aid to states in developing occupational safety programs; (3) increase unemployment benefits for longshoremen & harbor workers on Govt. jobs; (4 & 5) provide temporary workmen's disability insurance and improve unemployment compensation laws in the Dist. of Columbia. [See p. 11F-G2]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower continued satisfactory recovery during the 5th week after his heart attack. The first full X-ray & fluoroscopic examinations, made Oct. 28, showed no heart enlargement or "abnormalities." He walked more & more on the 8th floor of the Fitzsimons Army Hospital during the week, he was permitted to do more work, and his physicians decided Nov. 1 that he had progressed far enough to discontinue the daily report of the results of his morning examinations. [See p. 352A-E1] . . . Mr. Eisenhower, with the aid of advisers, started work Oct. 27 on his State-of-the-Union message. . . . The White House revealed Oct. 28 that Pres. Eisenhower had notified Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of Mexico that the U.S. expected no reimbursement for $350,000 worth of food & $150,000 worth of medical supplies sent to aid Mexican flood sufferers. [See p. 332D2]

POLITICS

Stevenson Gets Primary Bid

The Minnesota Democratic organization (the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party) Oct. 30 formally invited Adlai E. Stevenson to enter the Minnesota Presidential primary, one of 19 such contests in the U.S. The state Democratic leaders, in effect, gave Stevenson their indorsement.

Gov. George M. Leader (D., Pa.) said Oct. 30 on the ABC-TV program *College Press Conference* that he would work for Stevenson's nomination.

Ex-Pres. Truman, after meeting with Stevenson in Chicago Oct. 29, indicated that he would make no commitment before the Democratic Natl. Convention. But he said he had urged Stevenson to announce his candidacy. [See pp. 352C3, 336F2]

Stevenson, addressing a Democratic rally in Duluth, Minn. Oct. 29, accused the GOP Admin. of "creating or encouraging the allusion that all is well, or at least better," in America's international relations, "that miracles happened at Geneva last summer, that peace & security are around the corner." "The fact is that our foreign affairs are not prospering any more than agriculture is prospering," he charged. "Our world situation has seriously deteriorated."

Eisenhower Candidacy Seen

Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R., Wash.) told Republicans in New York Nov. 2 that he thought Pres. Eisenhower would seek reelection. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) said in a radio address in Racine, Wis. Nov. 2 that he was sure Mr. Eisenhower would heed the call of duty and run. Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R., Me.) told newsmen in Washington Nov. 2 that he would have to "hear it from [the President's] own lips" before he ruled out an Eisenhower candidacy. Studebaker-Packard Corp. Chrmn. Paul G. Hoffman, denying in Washington Oct. 29 that he himself would run, said that Mr. Eisenhower "must be reelected next year" if his health permits. [See p. 352A-B3]

(Sen. Estes Kefauver [D., Tenn.] charged in Muskegon, Mich. Oct. 29 that rightwing Republicans were "scheming to get Pres. Eisenhower out of office before his term expires" and that columnist David Lawrence had printed a "sadistic" suggestion that Mr. Eisenhower might resign in Jan. 1956. Lawrence retorted that he "merely referred to the possibility" but actually was sure the President would remain in office and be re-elected.)

Farm Issue

Press reports from Pendleton, Ore. Oct. 30 revealed that Republicans on the Senate Agriculture Com. were pressing Agri. Secy. Benson to propose a "soil bank" program so that the GOP Admin. could take the credit. The committee, touring farm communities, had found that such a program, already suggested by Democrats, had wider acceptance than any other farm plan. Benson was said to be resisting. The proposal would have the Govt. rent land from each participating farmer (thereby adding to his income), take it out of production (thereby cutting surpluses) and divert it to soil-building uses. Its cost was estimated at $500 million to $1 billion a year. [See pp. 352B-G2, 336G3-337A1]

Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), speaking in Washington Oct. 28, backed Benson & his policies and urged Congress, the public & the Admin. to give Benson "wholehearted support." [See p. 359F2]

Recent Agri. Dept. reports: *Oct. 28*—Farm prices, declining for the 6th month this year, dropped 2% between Sept. 15 & Oct. 15 to a level 5% below that of Oct. 15, 1954 [see p. 337D1-G3]. *Oct. 30*—Net farm income was at a $10.3 billion annual rate during 1955's 3d quarter, 5% below the 2d quarter, 10% below 1954's 3d quarter [see p. 313B-C2]. *Oct. 31*—Higher processing & marketing costs (about $28 billion in 1955) were expected to reduce the farmer's share of the consumer food dollar to 40¢ in 1956.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Automation. Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, Presidential economic adviser during the Truman Admin., predicted at hearings of a Joint Economic Report subcommittee Oct. 28 that stepped-up production as a result of automation might exceed consumer demand next year. Nourse & Dr. Vannevar A. Bush, Carnegie Institution pres., said automation eventually would mean more jobs & higher living standards but could cause temporary local distress. Ralph J. Cordiner, Gen. Electric pres., told the subcommittee Oct. 26 that economic hurdles would keep automation from being adopted too quickly for orderly adjustment. He said GE tried to plan its technological advances so that employment changes would fit into normal work force adjustment. But W. P. Kennedy, Bro'hood of R.R. Trainmen pres., testified the same day that the equivalent of 329,900 jobs had been lost due to rail automation during 1947-55. He said, however, that "automation, together with atomic energy, offers mankind its first real opportunity to eliminate poverty." [See pp. 353E3-354A1] . . . Milton Cross, pres. of the Cross Co. of Detroit which recently had installed a $2½ million assembly machine at the Chrysler Corp.'s new Plymouth plant, said Nov. 1 that the machine had reduced engine assembly costs by 50% & labor needs by 20%-85%.

Strobel Hearings. Peter A. Strobel, $14,800-a-yr. Fed. Comm. of Public Bldg. Services, denied at House Judiciary subcommittee hearings Oct. 26 that he had used his post to further the interest of Strobel & Saltzman, N.Y. consultant engineering firm in which he still retained a 90% interest. Strobel testified that 2 of his firm's clients, the architectural firms Serge P. Petroff & Associates and Chapman, Evans & Delehanty, had been given Govt. contracts since he took Govt. job in July 1954 but that Strobel & Saltzman had received no profit from these jobs. Strobel said

Edmund F. Mansure, head of the Gen. Services Admin. & his immediate superior, had agreed verbally to his retention of private interests. (Mansure confirmed this when he testified Oct. 31.) Strobel declared he never had used "Govt. time" for private business and that his firm's earnings had dropped more than 50% since he took the Govt. job. Committee Chrmn. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) conceded that Strobel might not have violated the "conflict of interest statute," but he said there was a "question of delicacy" involved in Strobel's recommending the Petroff firm for a Govt. contract. Strobel testified Oct. 28 that, despite Mansure's objections, he had awarded a Govt. contract to Robert & Co. of Atlanta (headed by ex-Democratic Natl. Treasurer Lawrence Wood [Chip] Robert), a firm with which Strobel & Saltzman formerly had done business. The contract was to make changes in the design for a communicable disease center in Atlanta. Strobel said that since the Robert firm had drawn the original plans, it was both logical & ethical to employ it for alterations. Celler told Strobel that his "activities in prosecuting a claim before the Corps of Engineers on behalf of . . . Strobel & Saltzman in May of 1955 [Strobel said he collected $3,000 on a $7,500 claim] . . . may conceivably involve a violation of the Criminal Code." Celler revealed that the Justice Dept., on GSA recommendation, had referred the Strobel case to the FBI Oct. 4.

Southern Governors. Southern & border state governors, meeting in Point Clear, Ala. Oct. 18-20 for the 21st annual Southern Governors Conf., gave unanimous approval Oct. 20 to Florida Gov. Leroy Collins' proposal of a united Southern effort to bring industrial atomic energy to the South ahead of the rest of the nation. The conference's Southern Regional Education Board was directed to set up a regional conference on the plan. The governors also approved a resolution urging "sane & sensible" limits on textile imports. Several of the 14 Democratic governors at the conference gave limited approval Oct. 19 to a proposal for a centrist coalition that would give the South greater influence in the 1956 Democratic Natl. Convention. The idea, reported to have come from Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), was rejected outright by other Democrats. Gov. Frank G. Clement, 35, of Tennessee was elected Oct. 20 to succeed Gov. Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky as conference chairman. [See Vol. XIV, p. 402A-B1]

Desertions. Social Security Comm. Charles I. Schottland declared in New York Oct. 24 at a meeting of the Family Location Svc. (formerly Natl. Desertion Bureau) of the Fed. of Jewish Philanthropies that family desertion—described by some as the "poor man's divorce"—had become one of "the most serious" problems of the age. He said the Govt. had spent more than $400 million to aid dependent children last year because of the absence of a father through desertion, divorce or unmarried parenthood.

FOREIGN

Princess Renounces Townsend

Princess Margaret of Britain announced Oct. 31 that she had "decided not to marry Group Capt. Peter Townsend."

Her statement said: ". . . I have been aware that, subject to my renouncing my rights of succession, it might have been possible for me to contract a civil marriage. But, mindful of the Church's teaching that Christian marriage is indissoluble, and conscious of my duty to the Commonwealth, I have resolved to put these considerations before any others. I have reached this decision entirely alone. . . ."

The princess had visited the Most Rev. Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth Palace Oct. 27. But the archbishop denied in a BBC-TV interview that church or state pressure had been used on her, as some newspapers charged. He said: "Of course she took advice. She got plenty of advice asked for & a good deal more unasked for. In the end it was her own decision. . . ."

Wide World

TOWNSEND PRINCESS MARGARET

Answering a question in Commons on whether the Govt. would repeal or amend the Royal Marriages Act of 1772, Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden said Nov. 1 that "the advice of the Govt. has neither been sought nor given to the Queen during recent events." [See p. 354B-D1]

Other British News. Buckingham Palace announced Oct. 25 that Queen Elizabeth II & the Duke of Edinburgh would fly to Nigeria in Jan. 1956 for a 3-week visit. . . . Britain formally annexed the uninhabited island of Rockall, about 200 mi. west of the Hebrides, Sept. 21. The Admiralty said the 83-ft.-wide island was likely to come within the orbit of a guided weapons range. . . . An election petition court in Northern Ireland awarded a Parliament seat Oct. 7 to Charles Beattie, Unionist candidate defeated in 2 elections this year by Thomas Mitchell, jailed IRA member [see p. 299A1]. A British Court sentenced 3 IRA members (Donal Murphy, Joseph Doyle & James Andrew Murphy) to life imprisonment Oct. 5 for raiding a British army depot Aug. 13. [See p. 273D2] . . . The British Labor Party held its annual conference at Margate Oct. 10-14. It rejected Oct. 10 a resolution favoring further nationalization as the basis of party policy. (A party committee headed by ex-Board of Trade Pres. Harold Wilson Oct. 5 issued a report criticizing the party's political organization, remarking that "the surprise is not that the general election was lost, but that we won as many seats as we did") [see p. 185C2]. Leftwing leader Aneurin Bevan was defeated by rightwinger Hugh Gaitskell, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the election Oct. 11 for party treasurer. The card vote was 5,475,000 to 1,225,000. . . . The British Conservative Party held its annual conference at Bournemouth Oct. 5-8 [see p. 344A3]. Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler said Oct. 6 that the party was seeking a "path between [the] extremes" of "rugged individualism" & "creeping bureaucracy." He said there had been "some slight easing" of economic strain and the motto for 1956 would be: "Expand success & curb excess." [See p. 354E1] . . . The British Trades Union Congress opened its annual meeting in Southport Sept. 5 with a warning by TUC leader Charles Geddes against "pricing ourselves out of a job" by launching a new round of wage demands. He said wage demands threatened Britain's economic structure and British workers were partly responsible for Britain's economic troubles. The TUC Sept. 7 defeated a Communist-led attempt to place it on record as opposed to wage restraint. (Leaders of the Natl. Union of Mineworkers in the West Midlands Aug. 23 rejected a proposal by the Natl. Coal Board to solve a labor shortage by importing Italian & Austrian workers. They said "better wages & conditions for our own men is the solution.")

Faure Calls French Elections

French Premier Edgar Faure announced Oct. 21 that he would seek Parliamentary approval of elections for a new Natl. Assembly in December, 6 months before the end of the present Assembly's 5-yr. mandate. Faure said his Cabinet thought elections were needed because "it is necessary to take grave & important decisions that will commit the nation & its political life for a long time. I believe it is important that these decisions should be taken under conditions that would assure the continuity of their application for a definite period."

The Govt.'s bill for dissolving the Assembly Jan. 2 was submitted to an Assembly election commission Oct. 25. Members of Faure's Radical-Socialist Party (which included Faure's rival, ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France) voted Oct. 25 to oppose Faure's election proposals unless changes were made in France's complicated system of proportional representation, which was devised in 1951 as a means of defeating Communist candidates. The Radicals thus joined other deputies who argued that new elections under the same system would again fail to produce a workable majority for any group. [See p. 341D2]

(Under the 1951 law, electors voted for party lists & not for individual candidates. Party alliances were per-

mitted, with all of the seats in a department awarded to a party or group which won more than 50% of the votes in that department.)

Faure Oct. 27 called for a vote of confidence next day in his Govt.'s general policies after losing 2 procedural votes. Faure was upheld, 271 to 259, with the Communists, Socialists & Gaullists providing the bulk of his opposition. Mendès-France, whose plans for a comeback were based on later elections, joined 9 other Radical-Socialists in voting against Faure.

Faure's victory paved the way for debate to begin Oct. 30 on his election proposal. After the Assembly rejected 11 proposals for electoral reforms, Faure asked Nov. 1 for a vote of confidence on his proposal to end the Assembly's mandate before its full 5-yr. term and to hold elections under existing rules.

During the debate on this vote Nov. 2, Mendès-France protested the plan to hold elections under an "unjust, immoral & obscure" electoral law. He said the law could work to the Communists' advantage if the Socialists agreed to join them in certain areas.

Faure was upheld, 311 to 211, in the vote taken Nov. 3, with the unexpected support of 80 Communist Deputies. The election proposal then went to the Council of the Republic, the French Parliament's 2d house.

●

Argentina. Juan D. Perón left his exile in Paraguay Nov. 2 to fly aboard a Paraguayan army DC-4 for a destination announced as Nicaragua. The Paraguayan Govt., notifying Argentina of its ousted dictator's departure, said Perón had left of his own will and Paraguay had put the plane at his disposal. A 5-man Argentine court of honor Oct. 31 declared Perón guilty of "the gravest offenses," expelled him from the army and stripped him of his title. Fed. Judge Luis Botet in Buenos Aires Nov. 1 ordered Perón and all Peronist deputies & senators tried for treason on charges of conspiring to give Perón dictatorial powers. [See p. 346A-C1] . . . Provisional Pres. Eduardo A. Lonardi dissolved the Peronista Party Oct. 24 after 50 persons were arrested in 2 days on charges of plotting Perón's return. . . . Leaders of the pro-Perón Gen. Confed. of Labor (CGT) warned Labor Min. Luis B. Cerrutti that they would call a strike of 6 million union members unless he removed anti-Perón officials who had been put in charge of CGT unions after Perón's fall. The Govt. Oct. 28 removed all union leaders pending election of new ones, and the CGT Nov. 2 called off the strike. . . . Ex-CGT Secy. Gen. Eduardo Vuletich was arrested Oct. 28 after testifying that he had used his position to enrich himself. . . . Lonardi told his nation in a radio broadcast Oct. 26 that "10 years of irresponsibility & corruption have brought the country to the most disastrous situation in our economic history." The postwar $1.68 billion Govt. reserve had been dissipated and the Govt. currently owed $5.757 billion, Lonardi said. In 10 years, currency circulation rose from 7.8 billion pesos to 54.8 billion ($3.842 billion at the official exchange rates). "This is the principal reason for the high prices," he said.

ECONOMICS

Crude oil importers were asked by Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming Oct. 31 to cut imports voluntarily by 7% (about 26,000 bbls. a day) because imports were considered excessive in relation to domestic production. Imports from the Middle East would suffer most by such a cut since Flemming specifically excluded Venezuelan & Canadian imports from his request. [See p. 148A3] . . . **Newsprint prices** were raised $5 a ton Oct. 18 (effective Nov. 1) by the St. Lawrence Corp., one of Canada's largest producers, to a record price ($131 a ton delivered in New York). Other major Canadian producers followed suit despite protest of U.S. publishers. Abitibi Pwr. & Paper Co. announced a $5 increase Oct. 24. The Intl. Paper Sales Co. Oct. 25 announced a $4 raise. Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd. raised prices $3 Nov. 1. R. M. Fowler, pres. of the Newsprint Assn. of Canada, warned in Montreal Nov. 1 that a newsprint shortage was in sight, especially if "usage by North American publishers continues at present rates." The U.S. Justice Dept. disclosed Oct. 21 that it was conferring with U.S. newsprint producers to prevent any joint efforts to raise prices. [See Vol. XIV, p. 376F1] . . . **Ford Motor Co.** had assets totaling $2,089,820,000 at the end of 1954, according to Massachusetts State Tax Comm. figures made public Oct. 27.

PRICE INDEXES

(From Bureau of Labor Statistics; 1947-49=100)

	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. '54
Consumer prices	114.9	114.5	114.7
Apparel	104.6	103.4	104.3
Food	111.6	111.2	112.4
Housing	120.4	120.0	119.5
Rent	130.5	130.5	128.8
Medical care	128.2	128.0	125.7
Wholesale prices	111.6	110.9	110.0
Farm products	89.3	88.1	93.6
Processed foods	101.4	101.9	105.5
Non-farm, non-food commodities	118.4	117.5	114.4
Dollar's purchasing power measured by:			
Wholesale prices	89.6	90.2	90.9
Consumer prices	87.0	87.3	87.2
Retail food prices	89.6	89.9	89.0

ARTS & SCIENCE

Nobel Prizes. Icelandic novelist Halldór Kiljan Laxness (real name: Gudjonssen), 53, was named winner of the 1955 Nobel Prize for literature Oct. 27 by the Swedish Royal Academy. Cited for "his great epic writing," Laxness, who reputedly had leftist leanings, was best known in the U.S. for *Independent People,* a Book-of-the-Month Club selection in 1946. In 1952 he won a Stalin Prize. [See Vol. VI, p. 265P]

Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, 54, of Cornell U. Medical College was chosen Nov. 2 as winner of the Nobel Prize for chemistry for his work on the pituitary hormones oxytocin & vasopressin. He was the first person to take apart & put together a pituitary hormone. The physics award, announced the same day, was to be shared by German-born Dr. Polykarp Kusch, 44, of Columbia U. & Dr. Dillis E. Lamb, 42, of Stanford U. for work in atomic measurement that corrected Dr. P. A. M. Dirac's theory of the electron's magnetic force. [See Vol. XIV, p. 367E1]

Cancer. A cancer treatment based on correcting the acid-alkaline imbalance attending cancer growth was described at Beth David Hospital in New York Oct. 25 by Rumanian-born Dr. Emanuel Revici, who developed it. [See p. 323E1]

LEADING OCTOBER FILMS

New York Releases

The Deep Blue Sea. Terence Ratigan's screen version of his play about judge's wife who falls in love with young ex-RAF pilot. Directed & produced by Anatole Litvak. London Film production presented by J. Arthur Rank and released by 20th Century-Fox. With Vivien Leigh, Kenneth More, Emlyn Williams, Eric Portman, Moira Lister. Oct. 12.

The Desperate Hours. Fredric March as harassed father of home invaded by escaped convicts. Screenplay by Jos. Hayes. Adapted from his novel & play. Produced & directed by Wm. Wyler for Paramount. With Humphrey Bogart, Arthur Kennedy, Martha Scott, Dewey Martin, Gig Young. Oct. 5.

Dr. Knock. Late Louis Jouvet in remake of 1937 French film about quack doctor who makes

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Oct. 29

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,685	*$21,685	*$21,759
Currency circulation	*$30,498	*$30,621	*$30,028
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agr'l loans§	*[a]$25,082	*$25,050	*$21,126
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,241,652,326	$11,573,713,606	$9,939,763,624
England note circulation	*£1,765,463	*£1,764,295	*£1,635,946
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	8,991,908	8,665,559	10,489,040
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	192.44	192.76	165.62
Bond sales (par value)	$18,766,000	$15,910,000	$16,550,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	98.87	99.06	101.47
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	182,908	163,822	87,403
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,752,650	6,713,700	6,174,400
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,760,000	9,835,000	8,421,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,644	*10,599	*9,033
Carloadings (cars)	[b]834,499	827,245	745,945
	Sept.	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1954**
Ind'l output§¶	[s]141	140	124
Steel output (tons)	[s]9,882,325	9,594,545	6,807,483
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.45⅞	$2.46⅝	$2.71¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.39½	$1.38½	$1.81½
Cotton (lb.)	$.3455	$.3425	$.3505
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$44.50	$44.83	$33.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.05	$6.08	$6.71
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]111.1	111.2	109.6
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]133	128	123
Failures (Oct. 20)‡	239	203	229
	Sept.	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1954**
New incorps.‡	11,024	10,983	9,256

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 19 [b]Oct. 22 [c]Oct. 15 [d]Oct. 25 [s]Record

money by playing on people's fear. Screenplay by Jules Romains & Guy LeFranc. Directed by LeFranc & supervised by Jouvet. Produced by Jacques Roitfeld. Presented by Martin J. Lewis. With Jean Brochard, Pierre Renoir, Pierre Bertin, Genevieve Morel. Oct. 9.

Frisky. Gina Lollobrigida & Vittorio De Sica as police marshal & peasant girl in sequel to "Bread, Love & Dreams." Screenplay by Marcello Girosi. Based on story by E. M. Margadonna & Luigi Comencini. Directed by Comencini. Titanus Production released by Distributors Corp. of America. With Marissa Merlini, Roberto Risso. Oct. 24.

The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing. About Harry Thaw-Evelyn Nesbit-Stanford White triangle slaying. Screenplay by Walter Reisch & Chas. Brackett. Directed by Richard Fleischer. Produced by Brackett for 20th Century-Fox. With Ray Milland, Joan Collins, Farley Granger, Luther Adler, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Glenda Farrell. Oct. 19.

Oklahoma! Film version of Rodgers & Hammerstein's musical comedy. Screenplay by Sonya Levien & Wm. Ludwig. Directed by Fred Zinneman. Produced by Arthur Hornblow Jr. for Magna Theatre Corp. First film ever produced in new wide-screen Todd-AO process [see Vol. XIII, p. 95A]. With Gordon MacRae, Shirley Jones, Charlotte Greenwood, Gene Nelson, Gloria Grahame, Eddie Albert, Rod Steiger, Bambi Linn, Jas. Mitchell. Oct. 13.

Rebel Without A Cause. The late Jas. Dean as one of group of youngsters who become delinquent through parental neglect. Screenplay by Stewart Stern. Based on Nicholas Ray's story & Irving Shulman's adaptation. Directed by Ray. Produced by David Weisbart for Warner Bros. With Natalie Wood, Sal Mineo, Jim Backus. Oct. 26.

Simba. Semi-documentary British film of Mau-Mau in Kenya. Screenplay by John Baines & Robin Estridge. From Anthony Perry's story. Directed by Brian Desmond Hurst. Produced by Peter de Sarigny for J. Arthur Rank Org. Released by Lippert Pictures. With Dirk Bogarde, Virginia McKenna, Donald Sinden, Earl Cameron, Basil Sydney, Jos. Tomelty. Oct. 21.

The Tall Men. Clark Gable & Jane Russell fight Indians in cattle-drive from Texas to Montana. Screenplay by Sidney Boehm & Frank Nugent. Based on Clay Fisher's novel. Directed by Raoul Walsh. Produced by Wm. A. Bacher & Wm. B. Hawks for 20th Century-Fox. With Robt. Ryan, Cameron Mitchell, Juan Garcia. Oct. 11.

Trial. Communist groups, to further their cause, use innocent Mexican youth in trial for murder. Screenplay by Don M. Mankiewicz from his novel. Directed by Mark Robson. Produced by Chas. Schnee for MGM. With Arthur Kennedy, Glenn Ford, Dorothy McGuire, the late John Hodiak, Katy Jurado, Rafael Campos, Juano Hernandez. Oct. 13.

The Trouble With Harry. Harry is dead so he's no trouble, but lots of people would have liked a hand in his death. Screenplay by John Michael Hayes. Based on Jack Trevor Story's novel. Directed & produced by Alfred Hitchcock for Paramount. With John Forsythe, Edmund Gwenn, Shirley MacLaine, Mildred Natwick, Mildred Dunnock, Royal Dano. Oct. 17.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Chalk Garden. By Enid Bagnold. Symbolic comedy in which strange governess helps odd grandmother bring up peculiar child. Staged by Albert Marre. Presented by Irene Mayer Selznick. With Siobhan McKenna, Gladys Cooper, Marian Seldes, Percy Waram, Betsy von Furstenberg. Oct. 26 at Ethel Barrymore. (5-2-0)§

Deadfall. By Leonard Lee. Courtroom melodrama in which murdered man's wife traps murderer. Directed by Michael Gordon. Presented by Martin Goodman & Julius M. Gordon. With Clarence Derwent, John Ireland, Joanne Dru, Harold Vermilyea, Jay Jostyn. Oct. 27 at Holiday. (0-0-7)§

Closed

The Carefree Tree Oct. 30 (24 performances)

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, speaking at a Protestant Reformation Day "festival of faith" in Oakland, Calif. Oct. 30, urged the Roman Catholic Church to collaborate with Protestantism "in a first step toward reconciliation" & a united front against communism. His appearance had been protested by 50 San Francisco area fundamentalist ministers who contended Oxnam "does not hold to the supernatural doctrine of the Christian church" and held a "well-known political outlook." 100 other Protestant ministers had endorsed Oxnam Oct. 29 and said he was a "thoroughly consecrated Christian." [See p. 101B3] . . . **Rev. Joseph H. DeLaine,** Negro pastor of Lake City, S.C. who had fled to New York, was indicted by a grand jury in Florence, S.C. Oct. 26 on assault charges for having fired Oct. 10 at a car containing 4 white men outside his home. The charges were brought by James L. Moore, the car's driver. DeLaine said he had been fired on first. Previously his church had been burned, his home stoned and he had received threatening notes, presumably because he had helped start a suit that resulted in the Supreme Court ruling against public school segregation. . . . **Arthur Thucydides Levecis,** Jehovah's Witness preacher from Haverhill, Mass., left Italy Oct. 25 on police request. [See p. 354G3] . . . **Gov. G. Mennen Williams** (D., Mich.), addressing the Maryland State Teachers Assn. convention in Baltimore Oct. 20, proposed a 5-yr. $16.64 billion program of federal aid to public schools to be financed by foregoing a cut in the 52% federal corporation income tax and eventually raising it to 56%. [See p. 227B-D2]

§First figure—favorable reviews (in N.Y. daily newspapers); 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

OBITUARIES

Dale Carnegie, 66, teacher of public speaking, author (in 1936) of *How to Win Friends & Influence People,* which sold 4,800,000 copies & was translated into 29 languages; Nov. 1 in New York.

Theodora Larsh Chase, portrait painter, step-mother of actress-writer Ilka Chase; Oct. 29 in Babylon, N.Y.

Mamie White Colvin, 72, Women's Christian Temperance Union pres. 1944-53, wife of Dr. David Leigh Colvin, 1936 Prohibitionist candidate for President; Oct. 30 in Clearwater, Fla. of heart ailment.

Dr. Morgan L. Combs, 63, pres. Mary Washington College for 25 yrs. prior to dismissal in administrative controversy this year; Oct. 25 in Richmond, Va.

Sir Arthur Philip du Cros, 84, British tire industry pioneer, fndr. & ex-pres. Dunlop Rubber Co., Conservative MP for 14 yrs.; Oct. 28 in Hertfordshire, Eng.

Arne Eggen, 74, Norwegian composer; Oct. 26 in Oslo.

David Clark Everest, 72, ex-chrmn. Marathon Corp.; Oct. 28 in Wausau, Wis. of cancer.

Frances (Jones) Gaither, 66, novelist *(Double Muscadine)*; Oct. 28 in Rockledge, Fla.

Mrs. Julia Robbins Giles (Julia Hoyt), 58, socialite who became actress in 1920's; Oct. 31 in New York of coronary thrombosis. Ex-wife of lawyer Lydig Hoyt & actor Louis Calhern, she married film executive Aquila C. Giles in 1935.

Clark Calvin Griffith, 85, owner of Washington Senators baseball team since 1921, co-fndr. Amer. League, former pitcher & mgr.; Oct. 27 in Washington. [See Vol. XII, p. 384P]

Milton Herbert Gropper, 58, playwright *(Ladies of the Evening)*; Oct. 27 in New York.

Martin J. Kennedy, 63, Democratic Congressman from N.Y.'s 18th Dist. 1930-44 (until defeated by late Vito Marcantonio in primaries); Oct. 27 in New York of heart ailment.

Arthur James Ernest Kirkpatrick, 79, pres. Fidelity Insurance Co. of Canada 1921-45; Oct. 25 in Toronto.

Tauno Luiro, 23, Finnish athlete who set 450-ft. world ski-jumping record in 1951; Oct. 29 in Rovaniemi, Finland of diabetes.

Juan de Dios Martinez Mera, 80, Pres. of Ecuador 1932-33; Oct. 27 in Guayaquil.

Mrs. Elizabeth Luke Matthews, 55, wife of U.S. Amb.-to-Netherlands H. Freeman Matthews; Oct. 26 in Hot Springs, Va.

Frederick W. Nichol, 63, Ottawa-born ex-vice pres. & gen. mgr. Intl. Business Machines Corp.; Oct. 27 in New York.

Gen. Canrobert Pereira da Costa, 60, chrmn. Brazilian Joint Chiefs of Staff; Oct. 31 in Rio de Janeiro.

Sidney Albert (Sam) Perkins, 90, publisher of Washington State newspapers (including *Tacoma News & Ledger)*; Oct. 31 in Tacoma, Wash.

Edgar Eugene Rand, 50, Intl. Shoe Co. pres. since 1950; Oct. 26 in Chicago of heart attack.

Anthony Ross (Rosenthal), 46, actor; Oct. 25 in New York of coronary thrombosis.

Frederic Rosengarten, 78, Merck & Co. chrmn. 1927-50; Oct. 28 in Philadelphia.

Blaine S. Smith, 71, pres. Universal Atlas Cement Co. (U.S. Steel Corp. subsidiary) 1936-53; Oct. 27 in New Rochelle, N.Y.

Sir Ronald Storrs, 73, British diplomat, scholar & archeologist, military governor of Jerusalem 1917-26, governor of Cyprus 1926-31, governor of Northern Rhodesia 1932-34; Nov. 1 in London.

Mrs. Gerard Swope (Mary Payton Hill), 84, wife of Gen. Electric Co. ex-pres., welfare worker; Oct. 28 in Ossining, N.Y.

Lucia Chase Taft, 31, daughter of Charles P. Taft; Oct. 29 in Cincinnati of self-inflicted knife wound.

Merle Thorpe, 76, ex-editor-pblshr. of *The Nation's Business,* U.S. Chamber of Commerce magazine; Oct. 31 in Washington of cancer.

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing: Mario D'Agata, 29, Italian deaf-mute, became Europe's bantamweight champion Oct. 29 when he won by a TKO over André Valignat of France in the 5th round in Milan. . . . **Chess:** Mme. Olga Rubtsova, 46, of the USSR won the women's challengers' chess tournament which ended in Moscow Nov. 1. . . . **Horse Racing:** Elmendorf Farm's Prince John, Angel Valenzuela up, won the 1 1/16-mile $282,370 Garden State (Camden, N.J.) Stakes for 2-yr.-olds Oct. 29, for $157,918.50, biggest purse in horse

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Oct. 29—Balti. 14, Green Bay 10. **Oct. 30**—N.Y. 35, Wash. 7; Cleve. 26, Chi. Cards 20; Phila. 24, Pittsbgh. 0; Chi. Bears 31, Los. Ang. 20; San Fran. 38, Detroit 21.

College (Oct. 29)

Ark. 7, Tex. A&M 7
Army 27, Colgt. 7
Bowdoin 18, Bates 0
Bucknl. 26, Hrvd. 26
Carn. Tech. 16, Wash. & Jeff. 0
Chatnga. 7, Dayton 7
Clmsn. 19, Wk. For. 13
COP 30, Wash. St. 0
Colo. A&M 12, Mont. 7
Conn. 20, N.H. 7
Cornl. 34, Colmba. 19
Dela. 33, Rtgrs. 7
Denver 33, N.M. 6
Detrt. 0, Cinci. 0
Geo. Wash. 13, VPI 7
Ga. 35, Ala. 14
Ga. Tech 27, Duke 0
Gtysbg. 16, Lafyt. 15
Ida. St. 20, Mont. St. 0
Ind. 21, Ohio U. 14
Ky. 20, Rice 16
Lehigh 27, Temple 14
Maine 53, Colby 0
Md. 27, S.C. 0
Mass. 54, Vt. 15
Miami (Fla.) 21, Pitt. 7
Miami (O.), 19, Kent St. 7
Mich. 33, Ia. 21
Mich. St. 27, Wis. 0
Minn. 25, S. Calif. 19
Miss. 29, La. St. 26
Miss. St. 20, N. Tex. St. 7
Mo. 20, Colo. 12

*Oct. 28

Neb. 19, Kan. 14
N.D. 21, N.D. St. 0
N. Dame 21, Navy 7
Ohio St. 49, Nwstn. 0
Okla. 40, Kan. St. 7
Okla. A&M 14, Tulsa 0
Ore. 25, Ida. 0
Ore. St. 13, Wash. 7
Penn. St. 20, Penn 0
Prnctn. 14, Brown 7
Purdue 13, Ill. 0
Scrantn 25, Muhlng. 12
S.D. St. 27, S.D. 7
Stnfd. 34, S. Jose St. 18
Syr. 49, H. Cross 9
Tenn. 48, N.C. 7
Tex. 19, SMU 18
TCU 28, Baylor 6
Tufts 46, Amherst 26
Tulane 27, Auburn 13
Union 14, Williams 6
UCLA 47, Calif. 0
Utah St. 39, Fresno St. 14
Vndblt. 34, Va. 7
Vlnva. 16, Rchmnd. 14
Wash. (Mo.) 27, Wash. & Lee 0
Wesleyn 26, Swrthmr. 7
Westn. Res. 7, Wayne 6
W. Va. 39, Marqt. 0
Wm. & M. 20, VMI 13
Wofford 27, Citadel 7*
Wyo. 14, Brg. Yng. 7
Xavier (Ohio) 19, Bos. Coll. 12
Yale 20, Dtmth. 0

racing history. Howell E. Jackson's Nasrina, Willie Boland up, won the Jamaica (N.Y.) $86,700 Frizette Stakes, for $55,525, Oct. 29 [see p. 347G3]. Llangollen Farm's Mister Gus, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $100,000 Wm. P. Kyne Handicap, for $48,800, at Bay Meadows (San Mateo, Calif.) Oct. 29. Mrs. Jos. Leone's Rockcastle, Jorge Contreras up, won the $58,200 Yankee Handicap, for $40,100, at Suffolk Downs (Boston) Oct. 26. Toparoa, Neville Sellwood up, won Australia's turf classic, the Melbourne Cup, at Flemington Park (Melbourne) Nov. 1. . . . **World modern pentathlon championships** in Macolin, Switz. (ended Oct. 26): Konstantin Saljnikov, 24, of Kazhakistan (USSR) took individual title with a 4,453.5-point total although he failed to win a single event. Hungary won team title with 12,407 points. [See p. 355F-G2] . . . **Swimming:** A Yale University medley relay team (Gerri Dolby, Chas. Hardin, Dave Armstrong & Sandy Gideonse) set a one-min. 44-sec. U.S. record for 200 yd. in New Haven, Conn. Oct. 30. A Walter Reed Swim Club (Bethesda, Md.) women's medley relay team (Shelley Mann, Mary Jane Sears & Wandy Werner) set a 1:28.2 U.S. record for 150-yd. [See p. 275B-D3] . . . **Track:** Emil Zatopec, 34, of Czechoslovakia set a one-hr. 16-min. 34.6-sec. world record for 25,000 meters in Celakovic, Czech. Oct. 29. [See Vol. XIV, p. 360G1]

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Wes Santee was placed on "permanent suspension" by the Missouri Valley Amateur Athletic Union Oct. 30 for having accepted "excessive expense" money in California track events in May. [See p. 180G1] . . . **Walt (Smokey) Alston),** B'klyn Dodgers mgr., was selected Natl. League mgr. of the year in a UP poll Oct. 27. [See p. 331G2-3] . . . **Fred Russell,** *Nashville* (Tenn.) *Banner* sports editor, received the Sportsmanship Bro'hoods' first annual Grantland Rice Memorial Award in New York Nov. 1. [See Vol. XIV, p. 280B2] . . . **Calvin R. Griffith** & Mrs. Thelma Haynes, his sister, took control of the Washington Senators Oct. 28 and promised not to let the team's franchise leave Washington. Griffith was elected pres. of the club Nov. 1 to succeed his foster-father, the late Clark Griffith. [See p. 363G2] . . . **Richmond Virginians'** (Class AAA Intl. League baseball club) assets were seized Nov. 1 by federal tax collectors to pay a $79,218.68 tax claim. . . . **Arthur (Bull) Hancock** headed a 5-man U.S. syndicate that paid $672,000 Oct. 27 to the Irish Natl. stud for Tulyar, the Aga Khan's 1952 Epsom Derby winner. . . . **Natl. Golf Foundation** announced Oct. 27 that 108 new golf courses had been opened and 19 existing courses expanded during the previous 12 months. . . . **Detroit Tigers** Oct. 26 switched ownership by having stock transferred from the Briggs Commercial & Development Co. (to be dissolved) to a Briggs family trust to be administered by Walter O. (Spike) Briggs Jr., Harry M. Sisson & Peter Monoghan. . . . **Lew Hoad,** 20, & Ken Rosewall, 20, of Australia finally rejected U.S. promoter Jack Kramer's offer to turn professional, it was disclosed Oct. 28. Kramer reportedly had offered Hoad £25,000 ($56,000). [See p. 348D1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Wife Kills Woodward. William Woodward Jr., 35, financier & owner of the Belair Stud Farms racing stable (its outstanding horse: Nashua), was killed by a shotgun blast fired by his wife, Ann Eden Crowell Woodward, 39, when she mistook him for a prowler in their Oyster Bay (L. I)., N. Y. home at 2 a.m. Oct. 30. The shooting occurred about an hour after the couple left a party in honor of the Duchess of Windsor, where they & other guests talked about how to deal with a burglar reported to be operating in the neighborhood. (German-born Paul W. Wirths, 22, a convicted burglar, admitted to police Nov. 1 that he had burglarized the Woodward home 27 hours before Woodward was killed.) Woodward, Turner Halsey Co. pres. & a trustee of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., had inherited Belair Stud Farm from his late father, who had headed the Hanover Bank since 1910 and had been for 20 years chairman of the American Jockey Club [see Vol. XIII, p. 327B3]. Mrs. Woodward, born Evangeline Lucille Crowell, daughter of a retired farmer & Gaylord, Mich. street car conductor, had been a model, radio actress & big-game hunter.

Crime. N. Y. State Investigations Comm. J. Irwin Shapiro charged Oct. 1 that ex-State Liquor Comm. Arthur F. Robertson was a "thief", fraud" & "chief fixer" from 1950 to early 1955 when the State Liquor Authority was "venal & corrupt" from top to bottom. His charges, in a summary of a report made to Gov. Averell Harriman Oct. 10, also named ex-Deputy Commissioners A. Albert Fein, Sol Boyce Johnson & Charles W. Chapman (who had committed suicide) as well as several investigators & auditors as participating in "deals" whereby ineligible persons received liquor licenses and others were authorized to change liquor store locations for a price. Shapiro said that ex-SLA Chrmn. John F. O'Connell, while not involved in the irregularities, had done nothing when he learned of them. [See p. 228F2] . . . The U.S. Treasury disclosed Oct. 28 that the Fed. Reserve Bank of Kansas City voluntarily had paid it a $57,000 penalty for technically violating currency laws by making available bills from all 12 Fed. Reserve Banks for the $600,000 Greenlease ransom. This had been demanded by the kidnappers to make it harder to trace the money. [See p. 332B3] . . . 9 persons who pleaded guilty to the $86,727 robbery of the First Natl. Bank of Jacksonville, Ala. were sentenced in Anniston, Ala. Oct 31 to federal jail terms ranging from a year & a day to 30 years. [See p. 180D2] . . . Settimo (Big Sam) Accardi was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York Oct. 31 on charges of jumping bail ($75,000) in a narcotics case. 7 co-defendants had been convicted & jailed. [See pp. 268D2, 284G2]

Accidents. 44 persons were killed when a United Air Lines DC-6B en route from Denver to Portland, Ore., exploded in mid-air and crashed near Longmont, Colo. Nov. 1. [See p. 340A3] . . . 60 persons were killed Nov. 1 in a coal-mine explosion near Akahira, Hokkaido, Japan.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Carlos Castillo Armas, Guatemalan pres., arrived in Washington Oct. 31 for a state visit. [See p. 312A2] . . . **Wilbur Wright,** airplane co-inventor, **Gen. Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson,** Confederate hero, & **George Westinghouse,** airbrake inventor, were elected to NYU's Hall of Fame (announced Oct. 31). [See Vol. X, p. 360P] . . . **Dr. T. R. M. Howard,** Negro physician, was chosen by the American Veterans Com. Oct. 30 as winner of the AVC's first Citizens Award for his aid in prosecuting the Emmett Till case despite threats against his life. [See p. 324G1] . . . **Groucho (Julius H.) Marx** & his ex-business partner, John B. Guedel, were sued by the Internal Revenue Svc. for $96,644.32 as back taxes for 1950-52 for sale of the TV show *You Bet Your Life* (disclosed Oct. 27). . . . **Herbert Hoover** joined the sponsors of the Harry S. Truman Library Com. of the Southwest (announced Oct. 31). . . . **Nina (Honey Bear) Warren,** 22, daughter of Chief Justice Earl Warren, was married to Dr. Stuart Brien, 33, in Las Vegas Nov. 1.

Divorced: Gloria Vanderbilt Stokowski, 31, from conductor Leopold Stokowski, 68; Oct. 29 in Juarez, Mexico. [See p. 274C2] . . . Marilyn Monroe, 30, received her final decree from Joe Di Maggio, 40, in Hollywood Oct. 31. [See p. 227A2]